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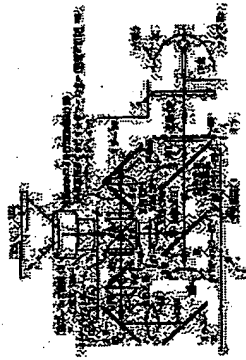
(21)Application number : 09-315415 (71)Applicant : SONY CORP
(22)Date of filing : 17.11.1997 (72)Inventor : IWAKI TAKAAKI
IWAMURA ATSUSHI
NAKAGAWA TAKEYO
MURAKAMI KYOICHI

(54) OPTICAL DEVICE AND DISPLAY DEVICE EQUIPPED WITH ITS OPTICAL DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an optical device which does not bring about the drop of image luminance and allows a user to see a bright image without worrying about irregular color by making irregular color of an image symmetrical with respect to the center line.

SOLUTION: This device is provided with an optical member 43 that guides light from a light source 3, a light modulation member 53 which gives light modulation by making light that passes through the member 43 pass through it, a light synthetic member which has a optical thin film that has a light transmissive characteristic and a light reflective characteristic and synthesizes light after light modulation by the member 53 and a color correction member which has an optical thin film that has the light transmissive characteristic and the light reflective characteristic, is arranged between the member 43 and the member 53 and is arranged inclined about an optical axis to correct irregular color in the light synthetic member by making light that passes through the member 43 pass through it.



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 光源からの光を導く光学部材と、光学部材を通った光を通すことで光変調を与えるための光変調部材と、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有して、光変調部材により光変調後の光を合成する光合成部材と、

光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有し、光学部材と光変調部材の間に配置されて光学部材を通った光が通ることによって光合成部材における色むらを補正するために光軸に関して傾けて配置された色補正部材と、を備えることを特徴とする光学装置。

【請求項2】 光学薄膜は、色補正部材の第1面と第2面の少なくとも一方に形成されており、色補正部材は、平板状あるいはレンズ状である請求項1に記載の光学装置。

【請求項3】 光合成部材は、

断面三角形状であり、赤色光が入射され、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有する第1プリズムと、

断面三角形状であり、緑色光が入射され、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有する第2プリズムと、

断面三角形状であり、青色光が入射され、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有する第3プリズムと、

赤色光、緑色光、青色光を合成した光を導く第4プリズムと、を貼り合わせて構成されるダイクロイックプリズムである請求項1に記載の光学装置。

【請求項4】 光合成部材は、

赤色光が入射され、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有する第1ダイクロイックミラーと、

緑色光が入射され、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有する第2ダイクロイックミラーと、

青色光が入射され、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有する第3ダイクロイックミラーと、から構成されるL字型ダイクロイックプリズムである請求項1に記載の光学装置。

【請求項5】 色補正部材は、ガラス製である請求項1に記載の光学装置。

【請求項6】 光変調部材は、画像を映し出す液晶表示パネルであり、光学部材は光源用のコンデンサレンズである請求項1に記載の表示装置。

【請求項7】 光源と、

光源からの光を導く光学部材と、光学部材を通った光を通すことで光変調を与えるための光変調部材と、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有して、光変調部材により光変調後の光を合成する光合成部材と、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有し、光学部材と光変調部材の間に配置されて光学部材を通った光が

通ることによって光合成部材による色むらを補正するために光軸に関して傾けて配置された色補正部材と、から構成される光学装置と、

合成された光をスクリーンに拡大して投写する投写レンズと、を備えることを特徴とする光学装置を備える表示装置。

【請求項8】 光変調部材は、画像を映し出す液晶表示装置であり、光学部材は光源用のコンデンサレンズである請求項7に記載の光学装置を備える表示装置。

【請求項9】 光合成部材は、

断面三角形状であり、赤色光が入射され、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有する第1プリズムと、

断面三角形状であり、緑色光が入射され、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有する第2プリズムと、

断面三角形状であり、青色光が入射され、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有する第3プリズムと、

赤色光、緑色光、青色光を合成した光を導く第4プリズムと、を貼り合わせて構成されるダイクロイックプリズムである請求項7に記載の光学装置。

【請求項10】 光合成部材は、

赤色光が入射され、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有する第1ダイクロイックミラーと、

緑色光が入射され、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有する第2ダイクロイックミラーと、

青色光が入射され、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有する第3ダイクロイックミラーと、から構成されるL字型ダイクロイックプリズムである請求項7に記載の光学装置。

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【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は、例えば液晶表示パネル等の光変調手段を含む光学装置と、この光学装置を備えるプロジェクタ装置、テレビジョン受像機、コンピュータ用のディスプレイ等の表示装置に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 図9は3つの液晶表示パネルを用いた液晶プロジェクタ装置の概略図であるが、メタルハイドランプやハロゲンランプ等の光源501から出射される赤色光(R)、緑色光(G)、青色光(B)は、ダイクロイックミラー502a、502b、502c等の光学素子によってR、G、B各色に分解する。光学薄膜を、平板部材やレンズに積層した色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ507a、507b、507cが、液晶表示パネル503a、503b、503cの前後にパネルに平行に搭載することにより、各色の均一性及び純度を高めた後に、各色に対応した液晶表示パネル503a、503b、503cに入射して光変調して3色を合成する。

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【0003】3色合成用の合成光学素子としては大きく3つの種類があり、図9に示すような三角柱ガラスブロックを4つ組み合わせたクロスプリズム504または平板状ダイクロイックミラーを3組の組み合わせたもの、または三角柱または四角柱のガラスまたはブロックを3組組み合わせたL型のプリズムがある。いずれもその出力光としてカラー映像としてのRGB光を得ることができる。そして、合成されたカラー映像は投影レンズ505によりスクリーン506に投影される。

【0004】
【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところが、上述したように色補正用ダイクロイックミラー507a、507b、507cは液晶表示パネル503a、503b、503cと平行に配置されている、すなわちダイクロイックミラー507a、507b、507cは光軸OPに対して垂直になっている。左右に色むらが発生しており、色むらの左右の対称性が要求されている。何故なら、色むらが画面左右で起こるよりは、画面の中心に対して左右に対称に出ている方が、人間の眼には目立たないからである。これは光波調整素子である液晶表示パネルの各点に対応するクロスプリズム504色分離/合成光学素子の角度依存性と色分離/合成光学素子の光束の広がりのために、画面周辺にて画面中心の光学設計値と色が変わってしまうからである。

【0005】液晶パネルの各点に対応するクロスプリズム504のような色分離/合成光学素子の角度依存性と色分離/合成光学素子の光束の広がりを考慮し、上述したように色補正用ダイクロイックフィルム507a、507b、507cと呼ばれる光学薄膜を平板部材やレンズに積層したものや液晶表示パネルの前後にその液晶表示パネルに平行に搭載することにより、ダイクロイックミラーやダイクロイックプリズムの角度依存性を画面状に表示させない方式が一般的である。しかし色分離/合成光学素子の角度依存性と色分離/合成光学素子の光束の広がりをこのような色補正用ダイクロイックフィルムだけで過度に制限すると有効な光束成分を大きく損ない画面輝度低下となる。

【0006】図10(A)は、色分離/合成光学素子、特に合成光学素子であるクロスプリズム504の透過率に対する波長の関係の一例を示している。この透過率には実線ですすように半値波長付近において急激に変わり、長波長の透過率は良く、短波長の透過率は低い特性を有している。図10(B)は、クロスプリズム504の一例を示しておりクロスプリズム504のプリズム504a、504bには、光学薄膜（光学多層膜）508が形成されている。一例として、ダイクロイックミラー502bで反射された赤色光(R)は、コンデンサレンズ509を通り光波調整素子である液晶表示パネル503aを通過してクロスプリズム504の光学薄膜508に入射する。このときに、この赤色光(R)の下辺の光東部

分510が、光学薄膜508に対し形成する角度 $\theta 10$ は、上辺の光東部分511が光学薄膜508に対し形成する角度 $\theta 11$ に比べて小さい。すなわち上辺の光東部分511は、下辺の光東部分510に比べて、光学薄膜508に対して大きい角度で入射することになる。この時に、上辺の光東部分511の場合には、光学薄膜508における図10(A)における波長依存性は、実線のラインL1の状態から破線のラインL2の状態に移動し、下辺の光東部分510の場合には、実線の状態から二点破線L3の状態に移動する。このようにして、赤色光(R)の反射率は、光学薄膜508に対して、角度依存性を有していることから、図9のように、スクリーン506に対してカラー像を投影すると、カラー像には画面に均一に色むらが発生してしまう。そこで角度依存性を小さくして色むらを防ぐために、図10(B)の赤色光(R)の光束光を絞らないことで、角度 $\theta 10$ と角度 $\theta 11$ の差を小さくすることが考えられるが、このようにすると、投射レンズのFnoと合成プリズムの大きさが共に大きくなり、コスト的に不利になり、角度依存性を含めて色帯域を制限してしまうと、光波調整した光束の低下を起こし、画面輝度が低下してしまう。

【0007】そこで本発明は上記課題を解消し、画面輝度の低下を起さずに、画面の色むらを左右対称な構成にすることで使用者が色むらを気にすることなく明るい画面見ることができ、光学装置及びその光学装置を備える表示装置を提供することを目的としている。

【0008】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的は、本発明においては、光源からの光を導く光学部材と、光学部材を通った光を透過して光波調整を与えるための光波調整部材と、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有し、光波調整部材により光波調整後の光を合成する光合成部材と、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有し、光学部材と光波調整部材の間に配置されて光学部材を通った光が通ることによって光合成部材における色むらを補正するため光軸に関して傾けて配置された色補正部材と、を備えることを特徴とする光学装置により、達成される。

【0009】本発明では、光学部材は光源からの光を導く。光波調整部材は、光学部材を通った光を透過することで光東に光波調整を与える。色補正部材は、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有し、光学部材と光波調整部材の間において光合成部材における色むらを補正するために光軸に関して傾けて配置されている。色むらは画面の中心に関して左右対称にすることができ、そして光合成部材は、光波調整部材により光波調整後の光を合成するようにになっている。これにより、必要以上に波長帯域を絞る必要がなく、画面左右の色むらが左右対称にすること度を確保でき、画面左右の色むらが左右対称にすること人間が目には色むらが目立たないようにすることがで

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きる。
 【0010】上記目的は、本発明においては、光源と、光源からの光を導く光学部材と、光学部材を通った光を透過することで光変調を与えるための光変調部材と、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有して、光変調部材により光変調後の光を合成する光合成部材と、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学部材を有し、光学部材と光変調部材の間に配置されて光が透過することによって光合成部材による色むらを補正するために光軸に関して傾けて配置された色補正部材と、から構成される光学装置と、合成された光をスクリーンに拡大して投写する投写レンズと、を備えることを特徴とする光学装置を備える表示装置により、達成される。

【0011】本発明では、光学部材は光源からの光を導く。光変調部材は光学部材を通った光を透過することで光変調を与える。色補正部材は、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜を有し、光学部材と光変調部材の間にあって光合成部材における色むらを補正するために光軸に関して傾けて配置されている。色むらは画面の中心に関して左右対称にする。光合成部材は、光変調部材により変調後に光を合成する。これにより、表示装置において光量を絞りつつ、低コストで必要なく光量を補わずに画面輝度を確保しながら、画面左右の色むらが左右対称にできる。合成された光は、投写レンズによりスクリーンに拡大して投写する。

【0012】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の好適な実施の形態を添付図面に基いて詳細に説明する。なお、以下に述べる実施の形態は、本発明の好適な具体例であるから、技術的に好ましい種々の限定が付けられているが、本発明の範囲は、以下の説明において特に本発明を限定する旨の記載がない限り、これらの形態に限られるものではない。

【0013】図1は、本発明の光学装置の好ましい実施の形態を有する投写型表示装置を備える投写型テレビジョンセット100を示す外観図であり、図2は、図1の投写型表示装置1を備える液晶方式の背面投写型テレビジョンセット100を示しており、液晶プロジェクタ装置ともいう。図2はテレビジョンセット100の内構構造を示している。まずこのテレビジョンセット100の概略の構造について説明すると、図1及び図2において、テレビジョンセット100はキャビネット101、スクリーン102、ミラー103、そして投写型表示装置1を内蔵している。投写型表示装置1が光源3の光を用いて投写しようとする投写光5は、ミラー103で反射して、スクリーン102の背面104から投写するようになっている。スクリーン102に投写された映像は、ユーザがスクリーン102においてカラー映像あるいは白黒映像として見る事ができる。

【0014】以下の実施の形態の説明においては、スク

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リーン102においてカラー映像が表示できるものについて説明する。図3と図4の投写型表示装置1は、光学装置11、光源3及び投写レンズ鏡筒13を有している。光源3と投写レンズ鏡筒13は、光学装置11の本体内11aに可能に取り付けられている。

【0015】光源3は、例えば放物面状の反射鏡3aとランプ3bを有している。このランプ3bはメタルハライドランプあるいはハロゲンランプ等を用いることが導かれる。一方投写レンズ鏡筒13は、光学装置11から導かれる合成光（カラー面像光）13Aを、図2のスクリーン102の背面104に対してフォーカスできる機構を有している。

【0016】次に、光学装置11の中の光学系について説明する。光源3の近くには、フィルター15、プライアイレンズ21、23が配置されている。これらのフィルター15、プライアイレンズ21、23は、光源3から出る光LPの光軸OPに関して互いに平行に配置されている。

【0017】プライアイレンズ21、23は、例えば長方形形状の多数のレンズが平面的に集合したものであり、フィルター15を通過してきた、例えばP波の強度分布を均等化するために用いられている。フィルター15、プライアイレンズ21、23を通った光Lは、赤色光(R)、緑色光(G)、そして青色光(B)を含んでいて、次に説明する光学系により、光Lは、赤色光(R)、緑色光(G)、青色光(B)に分割された後に、所定の光変調が与えられて、再びこれら三原色が構成されることにより、投写レンズ鏡筒13側にカラー面像光である合成光13Aを合成するようになっている。

【0018】光軸OPに沿って、ダイクロミックミラー25、27、リレーレンズ29、ミラー31が配列されている。この光軸OPと直交する方向の別の光軸OP1に沿っては、ダイクロミックミラー25に対応してミラー37が配列されている。光軸OPに平行な光軸OP2に沿ってはミラー37、コンデンサレンズ（光学部材）51と、色補正用ダイクロミックフィルター（色補正部材）2B及び光変調部材としての液晶表示パネル53が配置されている。

【0019】また光軸OP1と平行な光軸OP3に沿って、ダイクロミックミラー27に対応してコンデンサレンズ47と光変調部材としての液晶表示パネル49が配置されている。光軸OP1、光軸OP3と平行な光軸OP4に沿って、ミラー31に対応してリレーレンズ33とミラー35が配置されている。そして、ミラー35を透過する光軸OP5は、光軸OP2と一致しており、この光軸OP5に沿って、コンデンサレンズ（光学部材）43と別の色補正用ダイクロミックフィルター（色補正部材）2C、そして光変調部材としての液晶表示パネル45が配置されている。

【0020】これらの液晶表示パネル53、49、45

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に対応して、ダイクロイックプリズムA(光合成部材、又は色分離/合成光学素子、あるいはクロスプリズムAとも呼ぶ)41が配置されている。このダイクロイックプリズムA41に対応して投写レンズ鏡筒13が位置している。ダイクロイックミラー25、27は、波長に応じて光を反射する光反射特性及び光を透過する光透過特性を有するミラーである。

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【0021】図4の光Lの赤色光(R)は、ダイクロイックミラー25で反射されてミラー37側に送られるとともに、光Lの緑色光(G)と青色光(B)はダイクロイックミラー25と透過して、ダイクロイックミラー27側に送られる。緑色光(G)は、このダイクロイックミラー27で反射されて、コンデンサレンズ47及び液晶表示パネル49に送られる。青色光(B)は、ダイクロイックミラー27を透過し、リレーレンズ29を通過してミラー31で反射されて、そしてリレーレンズ33を通過してミラー35で反射されることにより、コンデンサレンズ43と色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ2C、液晶表示パネル45を通る。

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【0022】一方、赤色光(R)はミラー37で反射されて、コンデンサレンズ51及び、色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ2B、液晶表示パネル53を通る。

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【0023】次にダイクロイックプリズムA41について簡単に説明する。ダイクロイックプリズムA41は、図5に示すように4つの断面3角形状のプリズム41A、41B、41C、41Dを接合剤で貼り合わせて、立方体あるいは直方体状に形成されたプリズムである。各プリズム41A、41B、41C、41Dの1つの面F1あるいは面F2あるいはその両方に、光透過特性及び光反射特性を有する光学薄膜41E、41F(光学多層膜)が形成されている。これにより4つのプリズム41A乃至41Dを接合剤により接合すること、各プリズム間の界面には光学薄膜41Eと破線で示す光学薄膜41Fが形成されている。

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【0024】光学薄膜41Eが光軸OP2(OP4)に對して取る角度は0度で示しており、光学薄膜41Fが光軸OP2(OP4)に對して取る角度は0度で示している。これらの角度0、03は例えば45°である。尚これらの4つのプリズム41A乃至41Dは、断面で見ると三角形の光学ブロックであり、プラスチックあるいはガラスにより作ることができる。

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【0025】次に、図4と図5の色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ2B、2Cの構成及び機能について説明する。色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ2Bは、光源3からの光を導くコンデンサレンズ51と、光変調部材としての液晶表示パネル53の間に配置されている。しかもこの色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ2Bは、光軸OP2に對して所定の角度01に傾けて配置されている。同様にして色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ2Cは、光源3からの光を導くコンデンサレンズ43と、光

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変調部材である液晶表示パネル45の間に配置されている。そして色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ2Cは、光軸OP5に對して所定の角度02に傾けて配置されている。

【0026】これらの色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ2B、2Cは、図5に例示するように、その一方の面もしくは両方の面に光学薄膜41Gと、この光学薄膜41Gが覆われる光透過部材41Hからなる。その光透過部材41Hとしては、プラスチックあるいはガラスにより平板状あるいはレンズ状に作ることができる。図5の例では色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ2B、2Cともに光透過部材41Hの一方の面に光学薄膜41Gが形成されている。

【0027】色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ2Bは、光軸OP2に對して角度01だけ傾けて配置されている。この角度01は、ダイクロイックプリズムA41の光学薄膜41Eの角度00にくらべて同等又はそれ以上に設定されている。同様にして、色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ2Cは光軸OP5に對して角度02傾けて配置されている。この角度02は、ダイクロイックプリズム41の光学薄膜41Fの角度03にくらべて同等又はそれ以上に設定されている。色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ2Bは、光学薄膜41Eにより生じる面均一の色むらを補正するフィルタであり、色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ2Cは、光学薄膜41Fにより生じる面均一の色むらを補正するフィルタである。このように角度01を角度00にくらべて同等又はそれ以上にし、且つ角度02を角度03にくらべて同等又はそれ以上に設定するのは、次のような理由からである。角度00と03は、光線ケラレを発生させず、かつ低コスト化のためにプリズムブロックを小型に作ることに通常45°に設定される。それに対して、角度01、02はコスト的な負担が少なく、これによりプリズム内の角度00、03により生じる角度依存性はダイクロイックフィルタの角度01、02により生じる角度依存性に比べ大きい。そこで角度01、02を大きくすることでダイクロイックフィルタの角度依存性をプリズムの角度依存性に近づけることができる。

【0028】すなわち、ダイクロイックプリズムA41の光学薄膜41Eの角度依存性(Δ1DP)と、同等の特性を有するように、色補正用のダイクロイックフィルタ2Bを所定の角度01の角度で傾けて配置するのである。このようにすることで、ダイクロイックプリズムA41の光学薄膜41Eの角度依存性(Δ1DP)を、色補正用のダイクロイックフィルタ2Bの角度依存性(Δ1DP)とほぼ合わせるか一致させる。つまりダイクロイックプリズムA41の光学薄膜41Eの角度依存性(Δ1DP)が、色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ2Bの角度依存性(Δ1DP)とほぼ等しくなるように色補正

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用ダイクロイックフィルム2Bの角度 θ_1 を規定する。具体的には、光学薄膜41Eの角度 θ_0 が 45° で $\Delta\lambda DP = \pm 4 \text{ nm}/1^\circ$ のとき、フィルム2Bの $\Delta\lambda DF = \pm 4 \text{ nm}/1^\circ$ 程度の特性のフィルムを用い、角度 θ_1 を 45° と規定する。また、 θ_1 の角度を小さく規定するために、フィルム2Bの $\Delta\lambda DF = \pm 8 \text{ nm}/1^\circ$ 程度の特性のフィルムを用い、 $\theta = 22.5^\circ$ と規定する。

【0029】同様に、ダイクロイックプリズム41の光学薄膜41Fの角度依存性と同等の特性を有するよう、色補正用ダイクロイックフィルム2Cの角度 θ_2 を規定する。つまり光学薄膜41Fの角度依存性($\Delta\lambda DP$)と、色補正用ダイクロイックフィルム2Cの角度依存性($\Delta\lambda DF$)とをほぼ合わせるか一致させるように角度 θ_2 を選択する。角度 θ_3 が 45° で $\Delta\lambda DP = \pm 4 \text{ nm}/1^\circ$ 程度のとき、フィルム2Cの $\Delta\lambda DF$ が $\pm 4 \text{ nm}/1^\circ$ 程度のフィルムを用い、角度 θ_1 を 45° と規定する。また θ_3 の角度を小さく規定するためには、フィルム2Cの $\Delta\lambda DF = \pm 8 \text{ nm}/1^\circ$ 程度の特性のフィルムを用い、 $\theta = 22.5^\circ$ と規定する。

【0030】このように、ダイクロイックプリズム41の光学薄膜41Eの角度依存性に対して、ダイクロイックフィルム2Bの光学薄膜41Gの角度依存性 $\Delta\lambda DF$ をほぼ同じあるいは一致させ、且つ光学薄膜41Fの角度依存性 $\Delta\lambda DP$ と、ダイクロイックフィルム2Cの光学薄膜41Gの角度依存性 $\Delta\lambda DF$ をほぼ同じにすることにより、ダイクロイックプリズム41及び投影レンズ鏡筒13を介してスクリーン102に導かれる合成光13Aが、スクリーン102における画面の中心に関して左右対称状に色シェーディングが起こる。光量を絞る必要もないので画面光量を損なうことなく画面色むらを画面において左右対称にすることができ、図2において使用者ユーザUがスクリーン102を見ている場合において視覚的には色むらを感じにくく、高画質化を実現することができる。

【0031】次に、図4において光源3のランプ3bが発光する光LPがスクリーン102に到達するまでの経路を簡単に説明する。ランプ3bが発光する光LPは、フィルム15で例えばP波のみに選択されて、その光はファイアアイレンズ21、23を通り均一な光Lに検出される。この光Lの赤色光Rは、ダイクロイックミラー25で反射されて、ミラー37で反射後に、コンデンサレンズ51、色補正用ダイクロイックフィルム2B及び液晶表示パネル53を通して、ダイクロイックプリズム41の光学薄膜41Eに達する。

【0032】一方、光Lの緑色光Gと青色光Bの成分は、ダイクロイックフィルム25を通り、そのうちの緑色光Gがダイクロイックミラー27で反射されてコン

デンサレンズ47、液晶表示パネル49を通りダイクロイックプリズム41の光学薄膜41Fに達する。ダイクロイックミラー27を通して青色光Bは、リレーレンズ29を通りミラー31で反射されて、リレーレンズ33を通りさらにミラー35で反射する。この青色光Bは、コンデンサレンズ43、色補正用ダイクロイックフィルム2C及び液晶表示パネル45を通して、ダイクロイックプリズム41の光学薄膜41E、41Fに達する。

【0033】このように、ダイクロイックプリズム41に集合した赤色光R、緑色光G、青色光Bは合成されて、合成光13Aとして液晶表示パネル59、49、45が表示している画像の画像を含むようにして、投影レンズ鏡筒13の投影レンズより投影スクリーン102の背面に拡大投影される。この場合に、スクリーン102の中心Lを中心として左右対称に色むらを形成させることができるので、従来のように画面いっばいに形成されるランダムな色むらではないことから、画像を鑑賞するユーザが、画面画質の明るいきれいな画像を楽しむことができる。

【0034】次に、図6と図7を参照して、本発明の光学装置の別の実施形態について説明する。図6に示す光学装置11、光源3、投影レンズ鏡筒13及びスクリーン102等は、図4に示す光源3、投影レンズ鏡筒11内に配置されたダイクロイックプリズムA(光合成部材、あるいは色分離/合成素子、あるいはL字型プリズムA)141が図4のダイクロイックプリズム41に代えて配置されている。図6のその他の構成要素については図4の対応する構成要素と同じであるので同じ符号を記してその説明を省略する。

【0035】このダイクロイックプリズムA141は、図6と図7に示すようにプリズムA141a、141b、141cを有している。プリズムA141aは、六面体のプリズムで、プリズムA141bは断面3角形状の五面体のプリズムで、プリズムA141cは断面3角形状の五面体のプリズムである。プリズムA141aの面F1と、プリズムA141bの面F1のいずれか少なくとも一方には光学的薄膜41Eが形成されている。同様にしてプリズムA141bの面F2とプリズムA141cの面F1のいずれか少なくとも一方には光学薄膜41Fが形成されている。

【0036】色補正用のダイクロイックフィルム2Bは、図6に示すようにコンデンサレンズ51と光変調部材である液晶表示パネル53の間に、所定角度 θ_1 傾けで配置されている。もう一つの色補正用ダイクロイックフィルム2Cは、コンデンサレンズ43と液晶表示パネル45の間に所定角度 θ_2 傾けて配置されている。これらの図6と図7に示すダイクロイックフィルム2B、2Cは図4に示すダイクロイックフィルム2B、2Cと実質的に同じものである。

【0037】そしてダイクロイックプリズムA41の光学

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薄膜41Eの角度 $\theta 0$ とダイクロイックフィルタ-2Bの角度 $\theta 1$ の関係は、角度 $\theta 1$ が角度 $\theta 0$ よりも大きく設定されている。 $\theta 0$ が 45° で $\Delta \lambda DP = \pm 4 \text{ nm}/1^\circ$ のとき、 $41G$ の $\Delta \lambda DF$ が $\pm 4 \text{ nm}/1^\circ$ 程度の特性フィルタ-を用いれば、 $\theta 3 = 45^\circ$ と設定できる。また、 $\theta 3$ を小さくし小型化を図ったときには、 $\Delta \lambda DF$ が $\pm 8 \text{ nm}/1^\circ$ 程度の特性のフィルタ-を用いば $\theta 3 = 22.5^\circ$ と設定できる。

[0038] 図6と図7に示す実施の形態においても、図4と図5に示す実施の形態と同様に、色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ-2B、2Cが、光学薄膜41E、41Fにおける色むらを補正し、これによりスクリーン102に投影される画像が中心線CLを中心として画面色むらが左右対称な構成にでき、光量を絞らなくとも済み画面輝度を揃なうことなく明るい画像が得られる。つまり、この場合に、スクリーン102の中心Lを中心として左右対称に色むらを形成することができ、従来のように画面いっぱい形成されるランダムな色むらではないことから、画像を鑑賞するユーザが、画面輝度の明るいきれいな画像を楽しむことができる。

[0039] 図8は、本発明の光学装置が適用された表示装置の更に別の実施の形態を示している。この実施の形態では、図4のダイクロイックプリズム41に代えて、3枚のダイクロイックミラ-4a、4b、4cを用いている。色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ-2Bは、液晶表示パネル58とコンデンサレンズS1の間に配置されており、所定の角度 $\theta 1$ で傾けて配置されている。もう一つの色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ-2Bは、コンデンサレンズ43と液晶表示パネル45の間にあって、所定角度 $\theta 2$ 傾けて配置されている。その他の構成要素については、図4の構成要素と同様であるので同じ符号を記してその説明を省略する。

[0040] ダイクロイックミラ-4aには光学薄膜41Fが形成されており、もう一つのダイクロイックミラ-4bには光学薄膜41Eが形成されている。更にダイクロイックミラ-4cには、青色光Bのみを反射する光学薄膜41Jが形成されている。これらのダイクロイックミラ-4a、4b、4cは、光合成部材を構成している。色補正用ダイクロイックミラ-の角度 $\theta 1$ とダイクロイックミラ-4bの角度 $\theta 0$ の関係は、角度 $\theta 1$ が角度 $\theta 0$ よりも大きく設定されている。そしてダイクロイックミラ-2Cの角度 $\theta 2$ とダイクロイックミラ-4Aの角度 $\theta 3$ に関しては、角度 $\theta 2$ が角度 $\theta 3$ よりも大きく設定されている。

[0041] 図6及び図7の実施の形態、そして図8の実施の形態においても、図4と図5に示す実施の形態における角度の関係に設定することにより、スクリーン102に投影された画像が、中心線CLを中心として画面色むらが左右対称に構成できるので、使用者は色むらが少なく感じる。つまりスクリーンの画面では左右

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実様に色シェーディングが起こり色むらを改善することができ、この色シェーディングとは、色度点の差異が生じる現象である。本発明は上記実施の形態に限定されない。

[0042] 上述した実施の形態では、光変調手段として液晶表示パネルを用いているが、これに限らず他の種類の表示手段を用いることはもちろん可能である。また光源からの光を導くレンズとしては、コンデンサレンズに限らず他の種類のレンズであってももちろん構わない。光源としては、メタルハライドランプやハロゲンランプの他に、水銀及びキセノンランプ等を採用することもできる。

[0043] また図示した表示装置は、スクリーンの背面から表示する形式のものを採用しているが、これに限らずスクリーンの前面に直接投影する方式であってももちろん構わない。表示装置の適用例としては、テレビジョンセットに限らず、コンピュータ等のような電子機器のモニタ等としても用いることができる。また、光学薄膜は、色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ-の一方の面と他方の面の両方に形成してもよい。また1枚のダイクロイックフィルタ-でなく複数枚のダイクロイックフィルタ-を配置してもよい。

[0044]

[発明の効果] 以上説明したように、画面輝度の低下を起さずに、画面の色むらを左右対称な構成にすることで使用者が色むらを気にすることなく明るい画像を見ることができ。

[図面の簡単な説明]

[図1] 本発明の光学装置を備える表示装置の一例を示す斜視図。

[図2] 図1の表示装置の内部構造を示す図。

[図3] 図2の投影型表示装置を示す斜視図。

[図4] 本発明の光学装置を備える投影型表示装置を示す図。

[図5] 図4の投影型表示装置における色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ-とダイクロイックプリズムの例を示す図。

[図6] 本発明の光学装置の別の実施の形態を備える投影型表示装置を示す図。

[図7] 図6の色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ-とダイクロイックプリズムを示す図。

[図8] 本発明の光学装置の更に別の実施の形態を備える投影型表示装置を示す図。

[図9] 従来の投影型表示装置の例を示す図。

[図10] 従来の投影型表示装置のクロスプリズムの特性を示す図。

[符号の説明]

1・・・投影型表示装置、2B、2C・・・色補正用ダイクロイックフィルタ-、11・・・光学装置、41・・・ダイクロイックプリズム(クロスプリズム)、41

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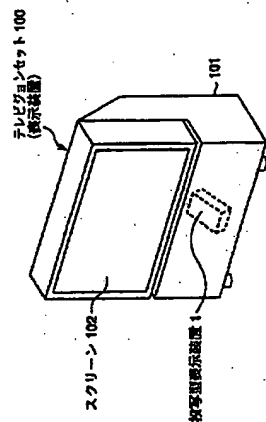
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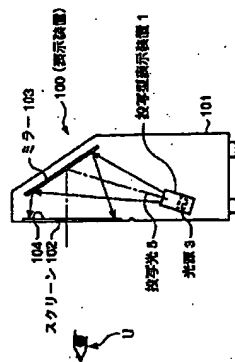
13
A...第4プリズム、41B...第3プリズム、4
1C...第1プリズム、41D...第2プリズム、
43、51...コンデンサレンズ (光学部材) 45、
53...液晶表示パネル (光変調部材)、3...光
源、102...スクリーン、13...投影レンズ鏡
筒

14

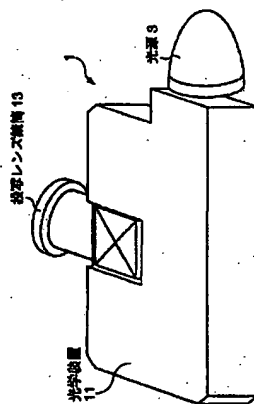
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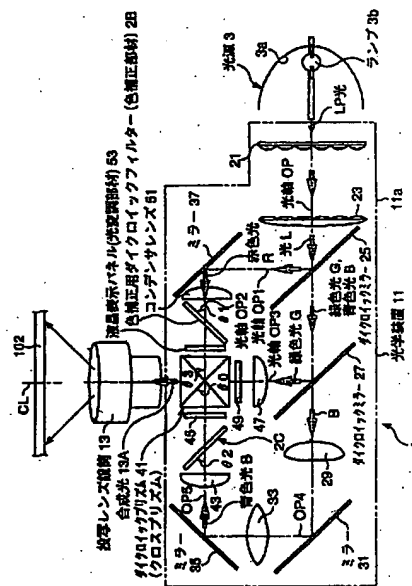
【図2】



【図3】

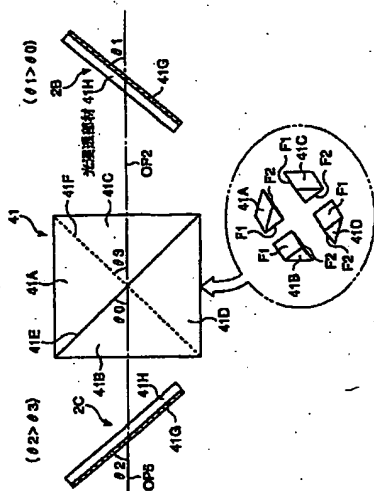


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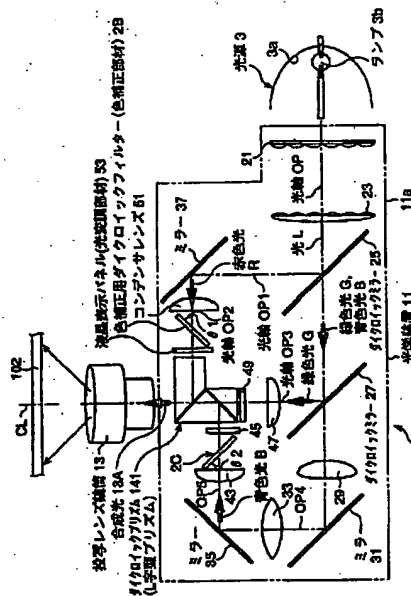


(9)

【図5】

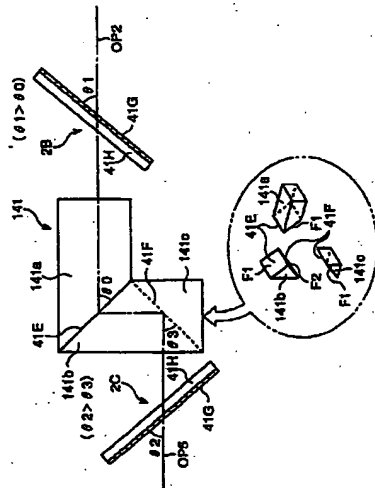


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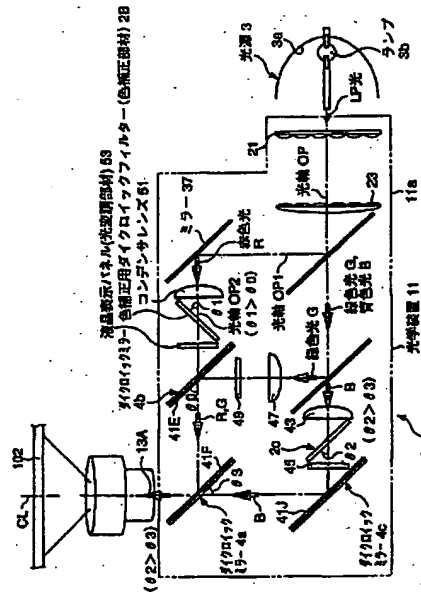


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【図7】

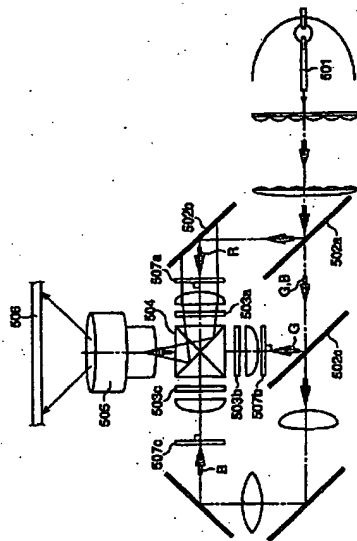


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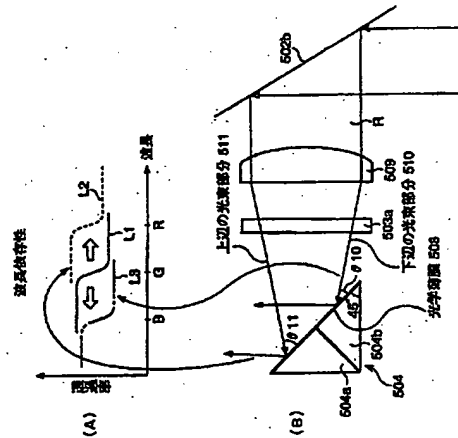


(11)

【図9】



【図10】



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(72)発明者 村上 恭一
東京都品川区北品川6丁目7番35号 ソニ
一株式会社内

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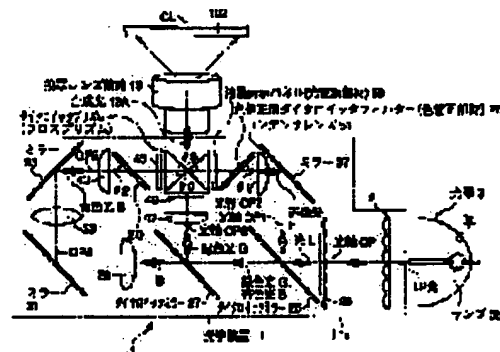
(72)Inventor : IWAKI TAKAAKI
 IWAMURA ATSUSHI
 NAKAGAWA TAKEYO
 MURAKAMI KYOICHI

(54) OPTICAL DEVICE AND DISPLAY DEVICE EQUIPPED WITH ITS OPTICAL DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an optical device which does not bring about the drop of image luminance and allows a user to see a bright image without worrying about irregular color by making irregular color of an image symmetrical with respect to the center line.

SOLUTION: This device is provided with an optical member 43 that guides light from a light source 3, a light modulation member 53 which gives light modulation by making light that passes through the member 43 pass through it, a light synthetic member which has a optical thin film that has a light transmissive characteristic and a light reflective characteristic and synthesizes light after light modulation by the member 53 and a color correction member which has an optical thin film that has the light transmissive characteristic and the light reflective characteristic, is arranged between the member 43 and the member 53 and is arranged inclined about an optical axis to correct irregular color in the light synthetic member by making light that passes through the member 43 pass through it.



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3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The optical member which draws the light from the light source, and the light modulation member for giving light modulation by letting the light which passed along the optical member pass, The photosynthesis member which has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, and compounds the light after light modulation by the light modulation member, Optical equipment characterized by having the color correction member leaned and arranged about an optical axis in order to amend the irregular color in a photosynthesis member because the light which has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, has been arranged between an optical member and a light modulation member, and passed along the optical member passes.

[Claim 2] It is optical equipment according to claim 1 whose color correction member the optical thin film is formed at least in one side of the 1st page and the 2nd page of a color correction member, and has the shape of plate-like or a lens.

[Claim 3] The 1st prism which has the optical thin film with which a photosynthesis member is a cross-section triangle-like, incidence of the red light is carried out, and it has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, The 2nd prism which has the optical thin film with which it is a cross-section triangle-like, and incidence of the green light is carried out, and it has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, Optical equipment according to claim 1 which is a cross-section triangle-like and is the dichroic prism which sticks the 3rd prism which has the optical thin film with which incidence of the blue glow is carried out, and it has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, and the 4th prism to which the light which compounded red light, green light, and blue glow is led, and is constituted.

[Claim 4] the 1st dichroic mirror which has the optical thin film with which incidence of the red light is carried out, and a photosynthesis member has a light-transmission property and a light-reflex property, the 2nd dichroic mirror which have the optical thin film which incidence of the green light is carried out and has a light-transmission property and a light-reflex property, and the 3rd dichroic mirror with which blue glow has the optical thin film which incidence is carried out and has a light-transmission property and a light-reflex property -- since -- the optical equipment according to claim 1 which is the L character mold dichroic prism constituted.

[Claim 5] A color correction member is optical equipment according to claim 1 which is plastics or glass.

[Claim 6] A light modulation member is a display according to claim 1 whose optical member it is the liquid crystal display panel which projects an image, and is a condensing lens for the light sources.

[Claim 7] The light source, the optical member which draws the light from the light source, and the light modulation member for giving light modulation by letting the light which passed along the optical member pass, The photosynthesis member which has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, and compounds the light after light modulation by the light modulation member, The color correction member leaned and arranged about an optical axis in order to amend the irregular color by the photosynthesis member because the light which has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, has been arranged between an optical member and a light modulation member, and passed along the optical member passes, since -- a display equipped with the optical equipment characterized by having the optical equipment constituted and the projection lens which expands and projects the compounded light on a screen.

[Claim 8] A light modulation member is a display which is a liquid crystal display which projects an image and is equipped with the optical equipment according to claim 7 whose optical member is a condensing lens for the

light sources.

[Claim 9] The 1st prism which has the optical thin film with which a photosynthesis member is a cross-section triangle-like, incidence of the red light is carried out, and it has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, The 2nd prism which has the optical thin film with which it is a cross-section triangle-like, and incidence of the green light is carried out, and it has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, Optical equipment according to claim 7 which is a cross-section triangle-like and is the dichroic prism which sticks the 3rd prism which has the optical thin film with which incidence of the blue glow is carried out, and it has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, and the 4th prism to which the light which compounded red light, green light, and blue glow is led, and is constituted.

[Claim 10] the 1st dichroic mirror which has the optical thin film with which incidence of the red light is carried out, and a photosynthesis member has a light-transmission property and a light-reflex property, the 2nd dichroic mirror which have the optical thin film which incidence of the green light is carried out and has a light-transmission property and a light-reflex property, and the 3rd dichroic mirror with which blue glow has the optical thin film which incidence is carried out and has a light-transmission property and a light-reflex property -- since -- the optical equipment according to claim 7 which is the L character mold dichroic prism constituted.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]**[0001]**

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to displays, such as a display for optical equipment including light modulation means, such as for example, a liquid crystal display panel, projector equipment equipped with this optical equipment, a television receiver, and computers.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Although drawing 9 is the schematic diagram of the liquid crystal projector equipment which used three liquid crystal display panels, optical elements, such as dichroic mirrors 502a, 502b, and 502c, decompose into R, G, and B each color the red light (R) by which outgoing radiation is carried out from the light source 501 of a metal halide lamp, a halogen lamp, etc., green light (G), and blue glow (B). The dielectric IKKU filters 507a, 507b, and 507c for color correction which carried out the laminating of the optical thin film to the monotonous member or the lens carry out incidence to the liquid crystal display panels 503a, 503b, and 503c corresponding to each color, after raising the homogeneity of each color, and purity by carrying in parallel with a panel before and after the liquid crystal display panels 503a, 503b, and 503c, light modulation is carried out and three colors are compounded.

[0003] There are three classes greatly as a synthetic optical element for 3 various composition, and there is prism of the L type combined 3 sets in the glass of 3 sets of combined things, the triangle pole, or the square pole, or a block about the cross prism 504 or plate-like dichroic mirror which combined four triangle pole glass blocks as shown in drawing 9. All can obtain the RGB light as a color image as the output light. And the compounded color image is projected on a screen 506 with the projection lens 505.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, as mentioned above, the dichroic mirrors 507a, 507b, and 507c for color correction are arranged in parallel with the liquid crystal display panels 503a, 503b, and 503c, i.e., dichroic mirrors 507a, 507b, and 507c are perpendicular to the optical axis OP. The irregular color has occurred right and left and the symmetric property of right and left of an irregular color is demanded. The direction out of which have come to right and left to the core of a screen at the symmetry is because it is not conspicuous in human being's eye rather than an irregular color happens by screen right and left. This is because the optical film design value and color of a photograph center change around a screen for the breadth of the angular dependence of the cross prism 504 color separation / synthetic optical element corresponding to each point of the liquid crystal display panel which is a light modulation element, and the flux of light of color separation / synthetic optical element.

[0005] The breadth of the angular dependence of the color separation / a synthetic optical element like the cross prism 504 and the flux of light of color separation / synthetic optical element corresponding to each point of a liquid crystal panel is taken into consideration. By carrying what carried out the laminating of the optical thin film called the dielectric IKKU filters 507a, 507b, and 507c for color correction as mentioned above to the monotonous member or the lens in parallel with the liquid crystal display panel before and after a liquid crystal display panel The method on which the angular dependence of a dichroic mirror or a dichroic prism is not displayed in the shape of a screen is common. However, if the wavelength limit of the breadth of the angular dependence of color separation / synthetic optical element and the flux of light of color separation / synthetic optical element is carried out only with such a dielectric IKKU filter for color correction, an effective wavelength component will be harmed greatly and it will become a screen intensity fall.

[0006] Drawing 10 (A) shows an example of the relation of wavelength to the permeability of the cross prism 504 which is color separation / synthetic optical element, especially a synthetic optical element. This permeability changes rapidly in near mesial magnitude wavelength, as a continuous line shows, the permeability of long wavelength is good and the permeability of short wavelength has the low property. Drawing 10 (B) shows some cross prism 504, and the optical thin film (optical multilayers) 508 is formed in the prism 504a and 504b of the cross prism 504. As an example, the red light (R) reflected by dichroic mirror 502b passes liquid crystal display panel 503a which is a light modulation element through a condenser lens 509, and it carries out incidence to the optical thin film 508 of the cross prism 504. The include angle theta 10 which the flux of light part 510 of the lower side of this red light (R) forms to the optical thin film 508 at this time has the small flux of light part 511 of the surface compared with the include angle theta 11 formed to the optical thin film 508. That is, compared with the flux of light part 510 of the lower side, incidence of the flux of light part 511 of the surface will be carried out at a large include angle to the optical thin film 508. In the case of the flux of light part 511 of the surface, at this time, the wavelength dependency in drawing 10 (A) in the optical thin film 508 moves to the condition of Rhine L2 of a broken line from the condition of Rhine L1 of a continuous line, and, in the case of the flux of light part 510 of the lower side, moves in the condition of a two-dot chain line L3 from the condition of a continuous line L. Thus, since the reflection factor of red light (R) has angular dependence to the optical thin film 508, if it is carried out like drawing 9 and a color image is projected to a screen 506, an irregular color will generate it in homogeneity on a screen at a color image. Then, although it is possible to make small the difference of an include angle theta 10 and an include angle theta 11 not extracting flux of light of the red light (R) of drawing 10 (B) in order to make angular dependence small and to prevent an irregular color If both Fno of a projector lens and the magnitude of synthetic prism will become large, and it will become disadvantageous in cost, if it does in this way, and color band regions including angular dependence are restricted, a lifting and screen intensity will fall the fall of the quantity of light which carried out light modulation.

[0007] then -- without a user cares about an irregular color by making the irregular color of a screen a symmetrical configuration, without this invention's canceling the above-mentioned technical problem, and causing the fall of screen intensity -- bright image **** -- it aims at offering a display equipped with the optical equipment which can do things, and its optical equipment.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The optical member which draws the light from the light source if the above-mentioned purpose is in this invention, and the light modulation member for giving light modulation by letting the light which passed along the optical member pass, The photosynthesis member which has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, and compounds the light after light modulation by the light modulation member, The color correction member leaned and arranged about an optical axis in order to amend the irregular color in a photosynthesis member because the light which has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, has been arranged between an optical member and a light modulation member, and passed along the optical member passes, It is attained by the optical equipment characterized by preparation *****.

[0009] In this invention, an optical member draws the light from the light source. A light modulation member gives light modulation to the flux of light by letting the light which passed along the optical member pass. A color correction member has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, and in order to amend the irregular color in a photosynthesis member in between an optical member and light modulation members, it is leaned and arranged about the optical axis. An irregular color can be made into bilateral symmetry about the core of a screen. And a photosynthesis member compounds the light after light modulation by the light modulation member. Screen intensity can be secured to low cost, without not extracting a wavelength band beyond the need and spoiling the quantity of light by this, and an irregular color can be prevented from being conspicuous to human being's eyes because the irregular color of screen right and left makes it bilateral symmetry.

[0010] The optical member which draws the light from the light source and the light source if the above-mentioned purpose is in this invention, The light modulation member for giving light modulation by letting the light which passed along the optical member pass, The photosynthesis member which has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, and compounds the light after light

modulation by the light modulation member, The color correction member leaned and arranged about an optical axis in order to amend the irregular color by the photosynthesis member because the light which has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, has been arranged between an optical member and a light modulation member, and passed along the optical member passes, since -- it is attained by the display equipped with the optical equipment characterized by having the optical equipment constituted and the projection lens which expands and projects the compounded light on a screen.

[0011] In this invention, an optical member draws the light from the light source. A light modulation member gives light modulation by letting the light which passed along the optical member pass. A color correction member has the optical thin film which has a light transmission property and a light reflex property, and in order to amend the irregular color in a photosynthesis member in between an optical member and light modulation members, it is leaned and arranged about the optical axis. An irregular color is made into bilateral symmetry about the core of a screen. A photosynthesis member compounds light after a modulation by the light modulation member. The irregular color of screen right and left is made to bilateral symmetry, it being unnecessary at low cost and securing [extracting the quantity of light in a display,] screen intensity by this, without spoiling the quantity of light. The compounded light is expanded to a screen with a projector lens, and is projected.

[0012]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention is explained to a detail based on an accompanying drawing. In addition, since the gestalt of the operation described below is the suitable example of this invention, desirable various limitation is attached technically, but especially the range of this invention is not restricted to these gestalten, as long as there is no publication of the purport which limits this invention in the following explanation.

[0013] Drawing 1 is the external view showing the projection mold television set 100 equipped with the projection mold indicating equipment which has the gestalt of desirable operation of the optical equipment of this invention, and drawing 2 shows the tooth-back projection mold television set 100 of a liquid crystal method equipped with the projection mold indicating equipment 1 of drawing 1 , and also calls it liquid crystal projector equipment. Drawing 2 shows the internal structure of the television set 100. If the structure of the outline of this television set 100 is explained first, in drawing 1 and drawing 2 , the television set 100 contains the cabinet 101, the screen 102, the mirror 103, and the projection mold display 1. The projection mold display 1 reflects by the mirror 103, and projects the projection light 5 which it is going to project using the light of the light source 3 from the tooth back 104 of a screen 102. User U can see the image projected on the screen 102 as a color image or a monochrome image in a screen 102.

[0014] In explanation of the gestalt of the following operations, what can display a color image in a screen 102 is explained. The projection mold display 1 of drawing 3 and drawing 4 has optical equipment 11, the light source 3, and the projection lens barrel 13. The light source 3 and the projection lens barrel 13 are attached in body 11a of optical equipment 11 possible.

[0015] The light source 3 has reflecting mirror 3a and lamp 3b of the shape for example, of a paraboloid. This lamp 3b can use a metal halide lamp or a halogen lamp. On the other hand, the projection lens barrel 13 has the device which can carry out the focus of the synthetic light (color picture light) 13A drawn from optical equipment 11 to the tooth back 104 of the screen 102 of drawing 2 .

[0016] Next, the optical system in optical equipment 11 is explained. Near the light source 3, a filter 15 and the fly eye lenses 21 and 23 are arranged. These filters 15 and the fly eye lenses 21 and 23 are mutually arranged in parallel about the optical axis OP of the light LP which comes out of the light source 3.

[0017] Many lenses of the shape for example, of a rectangle gathered superficially, and have passed along the filter 15, for example, the fly eye lenses 21 and 23 are used in order to equate P wave intensity distribution. Although the light L which passed along a filter 15 and the fly eye lenses 21 and 23 contains red light (R), green light (G), and blue glow (B) Predetermined light modulation is given by the optical system explained below, and Light L compounds according to it synthetic light 13A which is color picture light to the projection lens barrel 13 side by constituting these three primary colors again, after being divided into red light (R), green light (G), and blue glow (B).

[0018] In accordance with the optical axis OP, dichroic mirrors 25 and 27, the relay lens 29, and the mirror 31 are arranged. If another optical axis OP1 of the direction which intersects perpendicularly with this optical axis

OP is met, the mirror 37 is arranged corresponding to the dichroic mirror 25. If the optical axis OP2 parallel to an optical axis OP is met, the mirror 37, the condensing lens (optical member) 51, and the liquid crystal display panel 53 as die clo IKKU filter (color correction member) 2B for color correction and a light modulation member are arranged.

[0019] Moreover, in accordance with the optical axis OP3 parallel to an optical axis OP1, the condensing lens 47 and the liquid crystal display panel 49 as a light modulation member are arranged corresponding to the dichroic mirror 27. In accordance with the optical axis OP4 parallel to an optical axis OP1 and an optical axis OP3, the relay lens 33 and the mirror 35 are arranged corresponding to the mirror 31. And the optical axis OP5 which passes along a mirror 35 is in agreement with an optical axis OP2, and die clo IKKU filter (color correction member) 2C for color correction different from a condensing lens (optical member) 43 and the liquid crystal display panel 45 as a light modulation member are arranged in accordance with this optical axis OP5.

[0020] Corresponding to these liquid crystal display panels 53, 49, and 45, the dichroic prism (it is also called a photosynthesis member, color separation / synthetic optical element, or cross prism) 41 is arranged. The projection lens barrel 13 is located corresponding to this dichroic prism 41. Dichroic mirrors 25 and 27 are mirrors which have the light transmission property which penetrates the light reflex property and light which reflect light according to wavelength.

[0021] While being reflected with a dichroic mirror 25 and sending the red light (R) of the light L of drawing 4 to a mirror 37 side, the green light (G) and blue glow (B) of Light L penetrate with a dichroic mirror 25, and are sent to a dichroic mirror 27 side. It is reflected with this dichroic mirror 27, and green light (G) is sent to a condensing lens 47 and the liquid crystal display panel 49. A dichroic mirror 27 is passed, it is reflected by the mirror 31 through a relay lens 29, and blue glow (B) passes along a condensing lens 43, and die clo IKKU filter 2C for color correction and the liquid crystal display panel 45 by being reflected by the mirror 35 through a relay lens 33.

[0022] On the other hand, it is reflected by the mirror 37 and red light (R) passes along a condensing lens 51 and die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction, and the liquid crystal display panel 53.

[0023] Next, a dichroic prism 41 is explained briefly. A dichroic prism 41 is prism which stuck the prism 41A, 41B, 41C, and 41D of the shape of four cross-section 3 square shape with adhesives as shown in drawing 5, and was formed a cube or in the shape of a rectangular parallelepiped. The optical thin films 41E and 41F (optical multilayers) which have a light transmission property and a light reflex property are formed in one field F1 of each prism 41A, 41B, 41C, and 41D, a field F2, or its both. Thereby by pasting up four prism 41A thru/or 41D with adhesives, optical thin film 41F shown with optical thin film 41E and a broken line are formed in the interface between each prism.

[0024] theta 0 shows the include angle which optical thin film 41E takes to an optical axis OP2 (OP4), and theta 3 shows the include angle which takes optical thin film 41F to an optical axis OP2 (OP4). These include angles theta0 and theta3 are 45 degrees. In addition, such four prism 41A thru/or 41D is seen in a cross section, is optical triangle-like blocks and can be made with plastics or glass.

[0025] Next, the configuration and function of die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction of drawing 4 and drawing 5 and 2C are explained. Die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction is arranged between the condensing lens 51 to which the light from the light source 3 is led, and the liquid crystal display panel 53 as a light modulation member. And to the optical axis OP2, this die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction is leaned to the predetermined include angle theta 1, and is arranged. Die clo IKKU filter 2C for color correction is similarly arranged between the condensing lens 43 to which the light from the light source 3 is led, and the liquid crystal display panel 45 which is a light modulation member. And to the optical axis OP5, die clo IKKU filter 2C for color correction is leaned to the predetermined include angle theta 2, and is arranged.

[0026] These die clo IKKU filter 2Bs for color correction and 2C consist of light transmission member 41H by which the laminating of optical thin film 41G and these optical thin film 41G is carried out to the field of one of these, or both fields so that it may illustrate to drawing 5. As the light transmission member 41H, it can make plate-like or in the shape of a lens with plastics or glass. In the example of drawing 5, optical thin film 41G are formed in one field of light transmission member 41H for die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction, and 2C.

[0027] To the optical axis OP2, die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction leans only an include angle theta 1, and is arranged. This include angle theta 1 is set up more than an EQC or it compared with the include angle theta 0 of optical thin film 41E of a dichroic prism 41. Similarly, to the optical axis OP5, die clo IKKU filter 2C

for color correction is leaned include-angle theta2, and is arranged. This include angle theta 2 is set up more than an EQC or it compared with the include angle theta 3 of optical thin film 41F of a dichroic prism 41. Die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction is a filter which amends the irregular color of the screen homogeneity produced by optical thin film 41E, and die clo IKKU filter 2C for color correction is a filter which amends the irregular color of the screen homogeneity produced by optical thin film 41F. Thus, it is from the following reasons to set up an include angle theta 1 more than an EQC or it compared with an include angle theta 0, and to set up an include angle theta 2 more than an EQC or it compared with an include angle theta 3. Include angles theta0 and theta3 are usually set as 45 degrees by not generating beam-of-light KERARE and making a prism block small for low-cost-izing. To it, include angles theta1 and theta2 have few cost-burdens, and this is easy to set include angles theta1 and theta2 as arbitrary values. The angular dependence generally produced with the include angles theta0 and theta3 in prism is large compared with the angular dependence produced with the include angles theta1 and theta2 of a die clo IKKU filter. Then, the angular dependence of a die clo IKKU filter can be brought close to the angular dependence of prism by enlarging include angles theta1 and theta2.

[0028] That is, die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction is leaned at an angle of the predetermined include angle theta 1, and is arranged so that it may have the angular dependence (deltalambdaDP) of optical thin film 41E of a dichroic prism 41, and an equivalent property. It is made in agreement by doing in this way whether the angular dependence (deltalambdaDP) of optical thin film 41E of a dichroic prism 41 is mostly doubled with the angular dependence (deltalambdaDF) of die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction. That is, the include angle theta 1 of die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction is set up so that the angular dependence (deltalambdaDP) of optical thin film 41E of a dichroic prism 41 may become almost equal to the angular dependence (deltalambdaDF) of die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction. If the include angle theta 0 of optical thin film 41E uses a with a property [of filter 2B] (deltalambdaDF=**4nm / about 1 degree) filter at 45 degrees at the time of deltalambdaDP=**4nm / 1 degree, specifically, it will set up an include angle theta 1 with 45 degrees. Moreover, if a with a property [of filter 2B] (deltalambdaDF=**8nm / about 1 degree) filter is used in order to set up the include angle of theta 1 small, it will set up with theta= 22.5 degrees.

[0029] Similarly, the include angle theta 2 of die clo IKKU filter 2C for color correction is set up so that it may have a property equivalent to the angular dependence of optical thin film 41F of a dichroic prism 41. That is, an include angle theta 2 is chosen so that it may make it in agreement whether it doubles with the angular dependence (deltalambdaDP) of optical thin film 41F, and the angular dependence (deltalambdaDF) of thin film 41G of die clo IKKU filter 2C for color correction mostly. If an include angle theta 3 uses the filter whose deltalambdaDF of filter 2C is **4nm / about 1 degree at 45 degrees at the time of deltalambdaDP=**4nm / about 1 degree, an include angle theta 1 will be set up with 45 degrees. Moreover, in order to set up the include angle of theta 3 small, if a with a property [of filter 2C] (deltalambdaDF=**8nm / about 1 degree) filter is used, it will set up with theta3=22.5 degree.

[0030] Thus, the angular dependence of optical thin film 41E of a dichroic prism 41 is received. It is made in agreement. Or it is almost the same, the angular dependence deltalambdaDF of optical thin film 41G of die clo IKKU filter 2B And the angular dependence deltalambdaDP of optical thin film 41F By making angular dependence deltalambdaDF of optical thin film 41G of die clo IKKU filter 2C almost the same And by doubling the mesial magnitude wavelength of a filter with prism, color shading happens in the shape of bilateral symmetry about the core of a screen [in / in synthetic light 13A led to a screen 102 through a dichroic prism 41 and the projection lens barrel 13 / a screen 102]. Since a screen irregular color can be made into bilateral symmetry in a screen, without spoiling the screen quantity of light since it is not necessary to extract the quantity of light, when the user user U is looking at the screen 102 in drawing 2 , it is hard to sense an irregular color visual, and high definition-ization can be realized.

[0031] Next, a path until the light LP which lamp 3b of the light source 3 generates in drawing 4 reaches a screen 102 is explained briefly. The light LP which lamp 3b generates is chosen only as a P wave with a filter 15, and the light is detected by the uniform light L through the fly eye lenses 21 and 23. It is reflected with a dichroic mirror 25, and after reflection, the red light R of this light L passes along a condensing lens 51, die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction, and the liquid crystal display panel 53 by the mirror 37, and reaches optical thin film 41E of a dichroic prism 41 by it.

[0032] On the other hand, the component of the green light G of Light L and blue glow B passes along the die clo IKKU filter 25, it is reflected with a dichroic mirror 27 and the green light G of them amounts to optical thin

film 41F of a dichroic prism 41 through a condensing lens 47 and the liquid crystal display panel 49. It is reflected by the mirror 31 through a relay lens 29, and the blue glow B which passed along the dichroic mirror 27 is further reflected by the mirror 35 through a relay lens 33. This blue glow B passes along a condensing lens 43, die clo IKKU filter 2C for color correction, and the liquid crystal display panel 45, and reaches the optical thin films 41E and 41F of a dichroic prism 41.

[0033] Thus, as the red light R which gathered to the dichroic prism 41, green light G, and blue glow B are compounded and include the information on the image which the liquid crystal display panels 53, 49, and 45 show as synthetic light 13A, expansion projection is carried out at the tooth back of the projection screen 102 from the projection lens of the projection lens barrel 13. In this case, since the situation of the irregular color can be carried out to bilateral symmetry a core [the core L of a screen 102] and it is not the random irregular color formed to the limit of a screen like before, the user who appreciates an image can enjoy the beautiful bright image of screen intensity.

[0034] Next, with reference to drawing 6 and drawing 7, the gestalt of another operation of the optical equipment of this invention is explained. The optical equipment 11 shown in drawing 6, the light source 3, the projection lens barrel 13, and screen 102 grade are the same as the light source 3 shown in drawing 4, the projection lens 13, and a screen 102. However, the dichroic prism (a photosynthesis member, color separation / synthetic component, or L character mold prism) 141 arranged in optical equipment 11 replaces with the dichroic prism 41 of drawing 4, and is arranged. Since it is the same as the component with which drawing 4 corresponds about the component of others of drawing 6, the same sign is described and the explanation is omitted.

[0035] This dichroic prism 141 has Prism 141a, 141b, and 141c, as shown in drawing 6 R> 6 and drawing 7. Prism 141a is the prism of hexahedron, prism 141b is the prism of cross-section 3 square-shape-like pentahedron, and prism 141c is the prism of cross-section 3 square-shape-like pentahedron. Even if there are few fields F1 of prism 141a and fields F1 of prism 141b either, optical thin film 41E is formed in one side. Even if there are few fields F2 of prism 141b and fields F1 of prism 141c either similarly, optical thin film 41F are formed in one side.

[0036] As shown in drawing 6, die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction is leaned predetermined include-angle θ_1 between a condensing lens 51 and the liquid crystal display panel 53 which is a light modulation member, and is arranged. Another die clo IKKU filter 2C for color correction is leaned predetermined include-angle θ_2 between a condensing lens 43 and the liquid crystal display panel 45, and is arranged. Die clo IKKU filter 2B shown in these drawing 6 and drawing 7 and 2C are substantially [as die clo IKKU filter 2B and 2C which are shown in drawing 4] the same.

[0037] And an include angle θ_1 is larger than an include angle θ_0 , and the relation between the include angle θ_0 of optical thin film 41E of a dichroic prism 41 and the include angle θ_1 of die clo IKKU filter 2B is set up. If θ_0 uses a property [that $\Delta\lambda_{DF}$ of 41G is $\approx 4\text{nm}$ / about 1 degree at the time of $\Delta\lambda_{DP} = \approx 4\text{nm}$ / 1 degree] filter at 45 degrees, it can set up with $\theta_3 = 45$ degree. Moreover, when θ_3 is made small and a miniaturization is attained, if the filter of the property that $\Delta\lambda_{DF}$ is $\approx 8\text{nm}$ / about 1 degree is used, it can set up with $\theta_3 = 22.5$ degree.

[0038] Also in the gestalt of operation shown in drawing 6 and drawing 7, like the gestalt of operation shown in drawing 4 and drawing 5 Die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction and 2C amend the irregular color in the optical thin films 41E and 41F. The image projected on a screen 102 by this is made into a configuration with a symmetrical screen irregular color centering on a center line CL, and a bright image is obtained, without being managed even if it does not extract the flux of light, and spoiling screen intensity. It is got blocked. In this case, since the situation of the irregular color can be carried out to bilateral symmetry a core [the core L of a screen 102] and it is not the random irregular color formed to the limit of a screen like before, the user who appreciates an image can enjoy the beautiful bright image of screen intensity.

[0039] Drawing 8 shows the gestalt of still more nearly another operation of the display with which the optical equipment of this invention was applied. With the gestalt of this operation, it changes into the dichroic prism 41 of drawing 4, and the dichroic mirrors 4a, 4b, and 4c of three sheets are used. Die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction is arranged between the liquid crystal display panel 53 and the condensing lens 51, is leaned at an angle of [θ_1] predetermined, and is arranged. Another die clo IKKU filter 2B for color correction is leaned predetermined include-angle θ_2 between a condensing lens 43 and the liquid crystal display panel 45, and is

arranged. About other components, since it is the same as that of the component of drawing 4, the same sign is described and the explanation is omitted.

[0040] Optical thin film 41F are formed in dichroic mirror 4a, and optical thin film 41E is formed in another dichroic mirror 4b. Furthermore, optical thin film 41J which reflect blue glow B are formed in dichroic mirror 4c. These dichroic mirrors 4a, 4b, and 4c constitute the photosynthesis member. An include angle θ_1 is larger than an include angle θ_0 , and the relation between the include angle θ_1 of the dichroic mirror for color correction and the include angle θ_0 of dichroic mirror 4b is set up. And about the include angle θ_2 of dichroic mirror 2C, and the include angle θ_3 of dichroic mirror 4A, the include angle θ_2 is set up more greatly than an include angle θ_3 .

[0041] Also in drawing 6, the gestalt of operation of drawing 7, and the gestalt of operation of drawing 8, since a screen irregular color can constitute [the image projected on the screen 102 by setting up like the relation of the include angle in the gestalt of operation shown in drawing 4 and drawing 5] in bilateral symmetry centering on a center line CL, an irregular color senses a user few. That is, on the screen of a screen, color shading happens to bilateral symmetry and an irregular color can be improved. This color shading is a phenomenon which the difference in a chromaticity point produces. This invention is not limited to the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation.

[0042] Although the liquid crystal display panel is used as a light modulation means with the gestalt of operation mentioned above, of course, it is possible for it not to be related with this but to use the display means of other classes. Moreover, of course, it does not matter even if it is the lens of not only a condensing lens but other classes as a lens to which the light from the light source is led. As the light source, mercury, a xenon lamp, etc. are [besides a metal halide lamp or a halogen lamp] also employable.

[0043] Moreover, although the thing of the format displayed from the tooth back of a screen is used for the illustrated display, even if it is a method directly projected on the front face of not only this but a screen, of course, it is not cared about. As an example of application of an indicating equipment, it can use also as a monitor of electronic equipment, such as not only a television set but a computer, etc. Moreover, an optical thin film may be formed in both one field of the die clo IKKU filter for color correction, and the field of another side. Moreover, not the die clo IKKU filter of one sheet but the die clo IKKU filter of two or more sheets may be arranged.

[0044]

[Effect of the Invention] A bright image can be seen without a user caring about an irregular color by making the irregular color of a screen a symmetrical configuration, without causing the fall of screen intensity, as explained above.

[Translation done.]

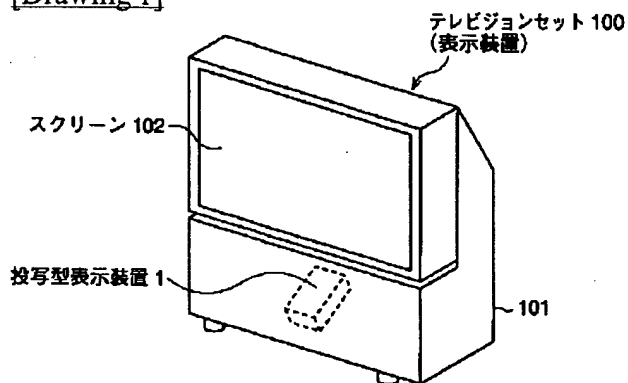
* NOTICES *

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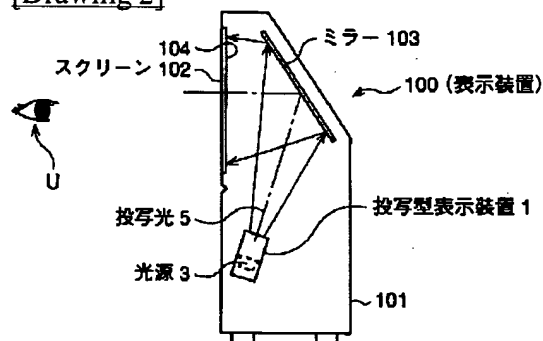
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DRAWINGS

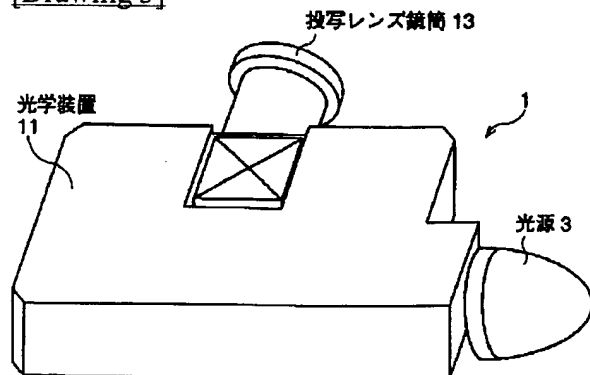
[Drawing 1]



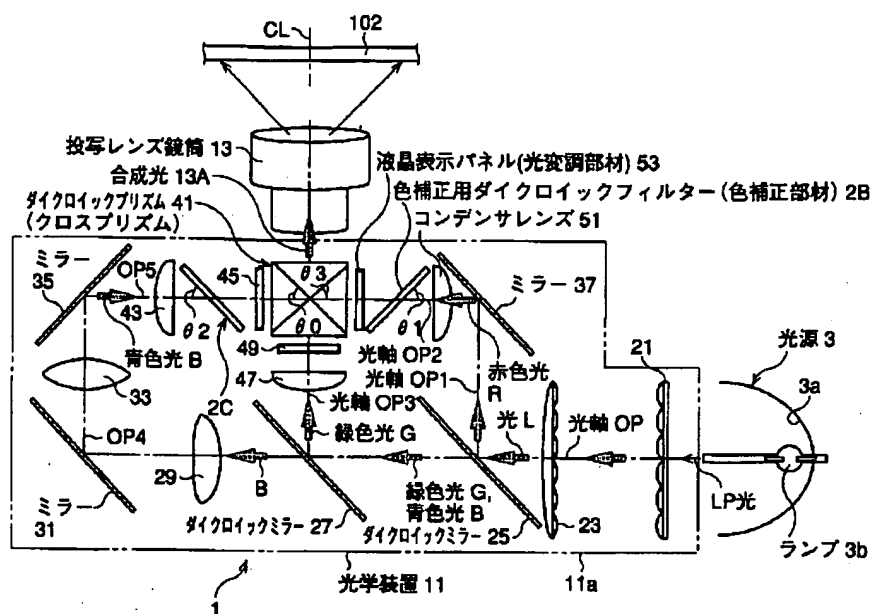
[Drawing 2]



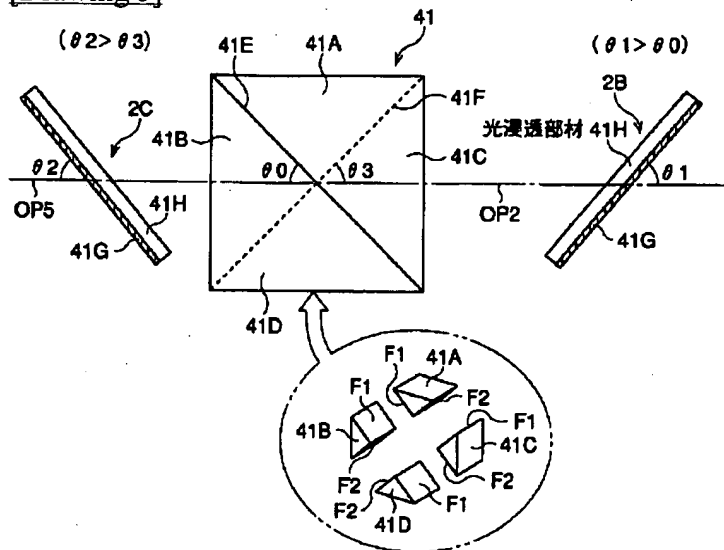
[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 4]



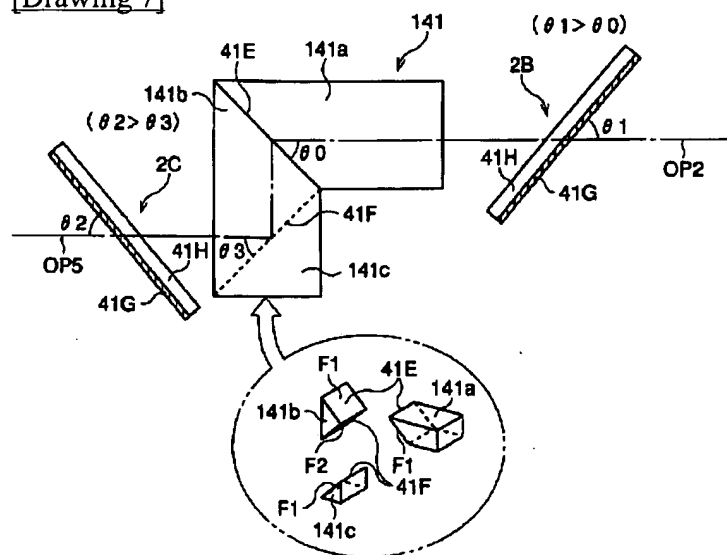
[Drawing 5]



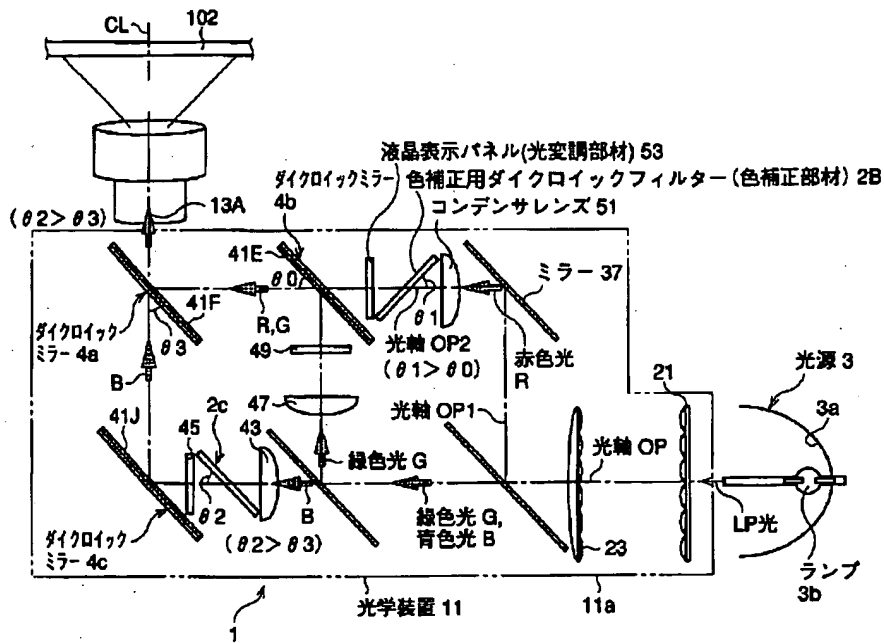
[Drawing 6]



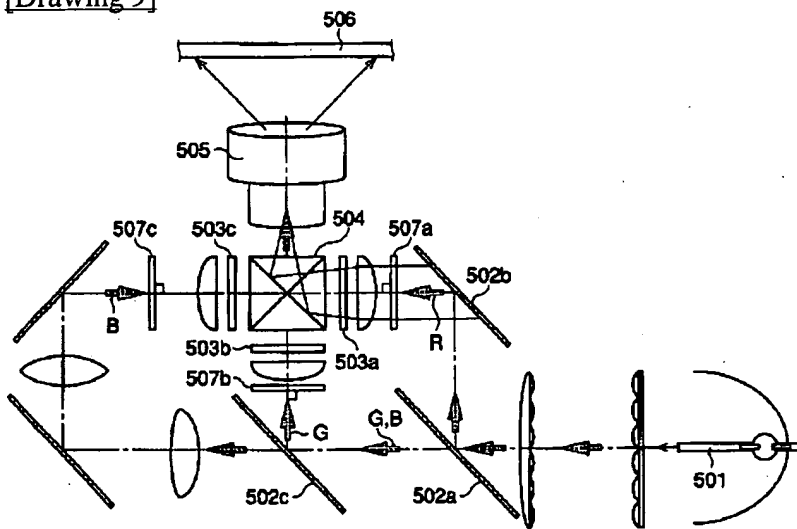
[Drawing 7]



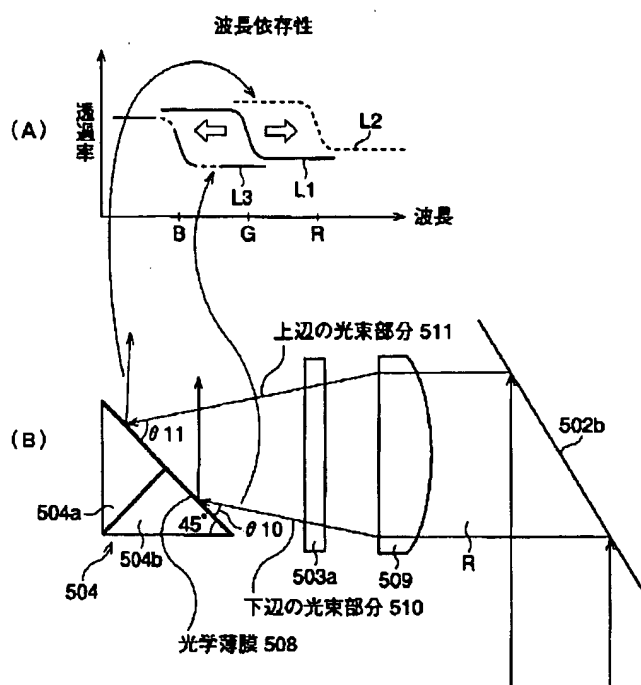
[Drawing 8]



[Drawing 9]



[Drawing 10]



[Translation done.]

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CORRECTION OR AMENDMENT

[Kind of official gazette] Printing of amendment by the convention of 2 of Article 17 of Patent Law
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 G02B 5/04
 G03B 33/12
 G09F 9/00
 H04N 9/31
 // G02F 1/13

[FI]

H04N	5/74	A
G02B	5/04	B
G03B	33/12	
G09F	9/00	360 D
H04N	9/31	C
G02F	1/13	505

[Procedure revision]
 [Filing Date] December 18, Heisei 15 (2003. 12.18)
 [Procedure amendment 1]
 [Document to be Amended] Specification
 [Item(s) to be Amended] 0003
 [Method of Amendment] Modification
 [The contents of amendment]
 [0003]

There are three classes greatly as a synthetic optical element for 3 various composition, and there is prism of the L type combined 3 sets in the block of the glass of 3 sets of combined things, the triangle pole, or the square pole, or plastics about the cross prism 504 or plate-like dichroic mirror which combined four triangle pole glass blocks as shown in drawing 9. All can obtain the RGB light as a color image as the output light. And the compounded color image is projected on a screen 506 with the projection lens 505.

[Procedure amendment 2]
 [Document to be Amended] Specification
 [Item(s) to be Amended] 0004
 [Method of Amendment] Modification
 [The contents of amendment]

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

However, as mentioned above, the dichroic mirrors 507a, 507b, and 507c for color correction are arranged in parallel with the liquid crystal display panels 503a, 503b, and 503c, i.e., dichroic mirrors 507a, 507b, and 507c are perpendicular to the optical axis OP. The irregular color has occurred in current and right and left, and this is because the optical film design value and color of a photograph center change around a screen for the breadth of the angular dependence of the cross prism 504 color separation / synthetic optical element corresponding to each point of the liquid crystal display panel which is a light modulation element, and the flux of light of color separation / synthetic optical element. And the symmetric property of right and left of an irregular color is demanded. The direction out of which have come to right and left to the core of a screen at the symmetry is because it is not conspicuous in human being's eye rather than an irregular color happens by screen right and left.

[Procedure amendment 3]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0006

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[The contents of amendment]

[0006]

Drawing 10 (A) shows an example of the relation of wavelength to the permeability of the cross prism 504 which is color separation / synthetic optical element, especially a synthetic optical element. This permeability changes rapidly in near mesial magnitude wavelength, as a continuous line shows, the permeability of long wavelength is low and the permeability of short wavelength has the high property.

Drawing 10 (B) shows some cross prism 504, and the optical thin film (optical multilayers) 508 is formed in the prism 504a and 504b of the cross prism 504. As an example, the red light (R) reflected by dichroic mirror 502b passes liquid crystal display panel 503a which is a light modulation element through a condenser lens 509, and it carries out incidence to the optical thin film 508 of the cross prism 504. The include angle theta 10 which the flux of light part 510 of the lower side of this red light (R) forms to the optical thin film 508 at this time has the small flux of light part 511 of the surface compared with the include angle theta 11 formed to the optical thin film 508. That is, compared with the flux of light part 510 of the lower side, incidence of the flux of light part 511 of the surface will be carried out at a large include angle to the optical thin film 508.

In the case of the flux of light part 511 of the surface, at this time, the wavelength dependency in drawing 10 (A) in the optical thin film 508 moves to the condition of Rhine L2 of a broken line from the condition of Rhine L1 of a continuous line, and, in the case of the flux of light part 510 of the lower side, moves in the condition of a two-dot chain line L3 from the condition of a continuous line L. Thus, since the reflection factor of red light (R) has angular dependence to the optical thin film 508, if it is carried out like drawing 9 and a color image is projected to a screen 506, an irregular color will generate it in homogeneity on a screen at a color image. Then, in order to make angular dependence small and to prevent an irregular color, it is possible but to make small the difference of an include angle theta 10 and an include angle theta 11 not extracting flux of light light of the red light (R) of drawing 10 (B), and if it does in this way, Fno of a projector lens will become small and aperture will become large. Moreover, the magnitude of synthetic prism also becomes large and becomes disadvantageous in cost. On the other hand, if color band regions including angular dependence are restricted, a lifting and screen intensity will fall the fall of the quantity of light which carried out light modulation.

[Procedure amendment 4]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0016

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[The contents of amendment]

[0016]

Next, the optical system in optical equipment 11 is explained.

The fly eye lenses 21 and 23 are arranged near the light source 3. These fly eye lenses 21 and 23 are mutually arranged in parallel about the optical axis OP of the light LP which comes out of the light source 3.

[Procedure amendment 5]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0017

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[The contents of amendment]

[0017]

The fly eye lenses 21 and 23 are used in order for many lenses of the shape for example, of a rectangle to gather superficially, for example, to equate P wave intensity distribution.

Although the light L which passed along the fly eye lenses 21 and 23 contains red light (R), green light (G), and blue glow (B) Predetermined light modulation is given by the optical system explained below, and Light L compounds according to it synthetic light 13A which is color picture light to the projection lens barrel 13 side by constituting these three primary colors again, after being divided into red light (R), green light (G), and blue glow (B).

[Translation done.]